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(54) OPTICAL IMAGE RECORDING SYSTEM, AND ASSOCIATED PROCESSING SYSTEM

OPTISCHES BILDAUFNAHMESYSTEM UND DAZUGEHÖRIGE ENTWICKLUNGSVORRICHTUNG

SYSTEME D'ENREGISTREMENT D'IMAGES OPTIQUES ET SYSTEME DE TRAITEMENT ASSOCIE

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Description

1. Background of the invention

[0001] The present invention relates to an optical image recording system and an associated processing system.

The Technical Field

[0002] Optical image recording systems such as conventional cameras and electronic cameras are available in many different designs and sizes.

[0003] Portable cameras are usually miniaturized for the purpose of being portable in e bag or pocket. A general problem of such portable cameras is that their sizes and shapes make them unpractical and unhandy to carry along as can be done with personal equipment of sizes such as a credit card or diverse licenses.

[0004] Electronic cameras are also available in different designs for various applications such as built-in cameras in permanent installations or as portable cameras. Such electronic cameras are usually designed on one or more printed circuit boards (PCB) for which a minimum dimension in the two directions of the plane is required. The height of the camera is usually dependent on the dimensions of the lens system used, and it is totally dependent on the focal length thereof.

[0005] A disadvantage of these image recording systems is that they are difficult to miniaturize.

[0006] Prior art lens systems for such cameras are often miniaturized by the use of a limited number of lenses so that the effective lens height thereof can be brought down to approximately 1 times the focal length of the lens system.

[0007] A consequence of using only a few, typically only one lens, is that the formed image has an unsatisfactory resolution and performance. Therefore, in order to achieve a reasonable resolution, it is necessary to reduce the aperture whereby, however, the photosensitivity is reduced.

[0008] Further, if a low height is to be maintained, only a short focal length - and consequently a wide angle field of view - can be used. Any increase in the focal length of the lens will lead to an increase of the height.

[0009] Especially for electronic cameras a further disadvantage is that the transfer of the recorded optical information requires the use of cumbersome external cables connecting the camera and image processing system, or it requires an exchangeable memory such as a diskette or a solid state memory. For the latter two data carriers, the cumbersome cables can be avoided, but they will require the software for controlling the image processing system to be loaded on the data carrier which requires space thereon.

Prior Art

[0010] JP 01-176 168 discloses a compact electronic still camera comprising a camera main body in form of a plastic resin card having a thickness within 10 mm. The card camera comprises a CCD 2-dimensional image sensor and a semiconductor memory for electronic recording of an image, and a connector for the connection of the circuit inside the card camera with the circuit of an image reproducing device for transforming the still picture information thereto. The camera is provided with a demountable lens to be removed when the card camera must be flat.

[0011] DE 26 59 729 discloses a single lens reflex pocket camera having a twice 90 degrees broken optical axis to accommodate a built in zoom lens. The camera receives the optical information through a side of the camera body. Such a system has the disadvantage that when the body height is low, the viewfinder is not properly framed, i.e. it is difficult to look through it and see the object. For a camera with a very low body height, it is impossible to look through the viewfinder. Furthermore, a down scaling of the disclosed optical system requires very small and thin lenses which are very difficult to manufacture within small tolerances with present technology and which are impractical to handle. For an image recording system that should be mounted flat on a wall, e.g. as part of a door phone, it cannot be allowed that the optical information is received through a side of the camera body. Another similar camera is disclosed in DE 42 11 624.

[0012] DE 25 53 395 discloses an endoscope objective comprising an inverted telephoto objective connected to a waveguide. The endoscope neither comprises a body having a configuration with a low height and with broad surfaces, nor does it comprise an optical image recording system with image recording device, viewfinder, and a solid state memory. The endoscope objective cannot be accommodated in the body of an image recording system having an S-ratio less than 1.9, i.e. having a large diagonal of the image recording device as compared to the height of the body of the image recording system, nor can a high resolution image recording system based on the endoscope objective be incorporated in such a body having a size to be kept in a wallet or in the form of a type II PCMCIA card.

[0013] JP 63-199 312 discloses an electronic camera intended for small image sizes and short focal lengths. The camera uses a non-folded lens system having a long back focus allowing space for a blur filter to be incorporated therein. Very thin lenses are required, which is not desirable from a practical point of view as the lenses become very

vulnerable and sensitive to variations in lens thickness. It is impossible to effectively minimize the effective lens height. Hence, a very compact high resolution camera cannot be made.

[0014] EP 0 678 883 discloses a compact camera which is suitable for use as hidden or candid camera. The lens section is fabricated to minimize the thickness of the camera. In an embodiment, the camera includes a plane body having a pinhole disposed therein and a lens disposed on the plane body. Only short focal lengths can be accepted in order to maintain a flat body. The lens is a single element aspherical lens which results in a low resolution and limited speed which is not acceptable for high resolution applications. Furthermore, the back focus is too short to provide enough space for colour filters comprising multiple birefringent plates to be inserted between the lens and the CCD. Hence, for high resolution applications aliasing might occur.

2. DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Optical Image Recording System

[0015] In a first aspect of the present invention, it is the object to provide an optical image recording system for the recording of optical information which system can be accommodated in a compact, flat configuration; particularly in a compact, flat camera which can be kept in a wallet or a small handbag designed for carrying credit cards.

[0016] It is further object of the present invention to provide such an optical image recording system for which the speed and resolution of the optical information is substantially maintained as compared to prior art miniature, compact multiple lens systems.

[0017] It is another object of the present invention to provide such an optical image recording system which case comprises a birefringent blur filter, preferably a filter incorporating more than one birefringent quartz plate.

[0018] It is still another object of the present invention to provide such an image recording system which is less sensitive to variations in lens thickness.

[0019] According to the invention, these objects are fulfilled by providing an optical image recording system as defined in claim 1 and an optical image recording and processing system as defined in claim 23 whereby the system of claim 1 achieves a compact, flat configuration.

[0020] Particularly, the optical image recording system can be embodied in a compact, flat camera which can be kept in a wallet or a small handbag designed for carrying credit cards. Such a camera has the advantage compared to prior art cameras, e.g. card type cameras, that the lens system does not have to be removed from the body before being inserted into such a wallet or handbag.

[0021] It is a further advantage that the focal length of the lens system can be long. Contrary to this, the focal length of the prior art techniques has to be short in order to allow for a short objective which does not protrude too far from the body surface.

[0022] Also, it is an advantage that the lens system can comprise optical filters, e.g. blur filters, particularly for high resolution electronic cameras.

The Lens System

[0023] According to the invention, the lens system comprises a front lens group having a first optical axis; a back lens group consisting of one or more lenses having a second optical axis; and a reflective element folding the first optical axis into the second optical axis in an angle a of less than 180 degrees, whereby it is obtained that the lens system can be accommodated inside the body so that the effective lens height can be kept smaller than that for non-folded lens systems of the prior art compact, flat cameras.

[0024] Further, it is achieved that the optical information received through one of said broad surfaces of the body is received by the lens system and transferred to the image recording device while maintaining speed and resolution.

[0025] The front lens group and the back lens group can be negative and/or positive, respectively.

[0026] In a preferred embodiment, the front lens group is negative and the back lens group is positive whereby an inverted telephoto lens can be realized.

[0027] In another preferred embodiment, the front lens group is positive and the back lens group is negative whereby a telephoto lens can be realized.

Front Lens Group

[0028] The front lens group may consist of one or more lenses.

[0029] Also, in a special case of a small field angle of view and a focal length long enough for the reflective element to receive the extreme rays entering the system, the lens group may consist of a window.

[0030] The front lens group can be designed as known to a person skilled in the art. The desired field angle of view is the determining factor for the shape and complexity of the front lens group. For a wide angle field of view, the front lens group is negative and together with the back lens group it forms an inverted telephoto lens system. Such a system has the advantage that it can be designed to allow space between the front lens group and the back lens group for a reflective element. For a particularly flat design of the body, the diameter of the last surface in the front lens group should be minimized, thereby allowing the size of the reflective element to be minimized. For wide and medium angle fields of view, the diameter and complexity of the front lens group can be reduced by reducing the field angle of view.

[0031] A reduction of the field angle of view allows the number of lenses in the front lens group to be reduced because a smaller field of view exhibits less aberrations whereby the lens height can be further reduced.

[0032] Also, a reduction of the speed of the lens system and/or an increase of the focal length, allow the diameter of the first lens group to be reduced and thereby allow a reduction of the lens height.

[0033] In a particular embodiment the front lens group is made strongly refractive, thereby allowing a small diameter of the last surface of the front lens group and a small size of the reflective element. This, however, introduces a large geometric distortion which is not desired for a high quality lens system. However, by using a solid state image sensor as the image recording device, the geometric distortion of the system can be electronically corrected. The front lens group may comprise a gradient index (GRIN) lens, particularly a radial gradient index lens whereby the lens height can be reduced or a higher quality image can be obtained.

[0034] Aspherical lenses can be used as well.

[0035] The front lens group may be positive or negative. In a preferred embodiment, the front lens group consists of a single negative lens.

Back Lens Group

[0036] According to the invention, the lens system comprises a back lens group consisting of one or more lenses having a second optical axis; said lens or lenses bending the incoming light by refraction, diffraction or a combination thereof whereby it is obtained that the optical information reflected by the reflective element is formed into an image.

[0037] The number of lenses and their designs are chosen so that a sharp image can be formed for a lens system with a desired field angle of view, lens speed and image quality. Especially for wide angles of view and high lens speed, it is preferred to use a multiple element back lens group whereby a sharp image can be obtained.

[0038] In an embodiment, the multiple back lens group consists of four lenses, one of which is an achromate, and an aperture stop. The other lenses are a condensar, a meniscus lens and a concave lens.

[0039] Suitable back lens groups forming sharp images can be designed by a skilled person by using other lenses and other combinations thereof, and they may be designed to include other functions e.g. a zoom.

[0040] The lenses are made of suitable materials that permit light of the desired wavelengths to pass through. Wavelengths are generally in the visible range of the electromagnetic spectrum, but wavelengths e.g. in the infrared region are included. Suitable materials are known to a skilled person. These materials comprise light transmissable materials of glass, plastic, liquids. Glass or plastic of optical grade are preferred.

[0041] Particularly, axial gradient index (GRIN) lenses may be used whereby a simplified construction or a higher quality image can be obtained.

[0042] One or more of the lenses can comprise a diffractive optical element whereby the back lens group can be given further simplified, the speed can be increased or a higher image quality can be obtained.

[0043] Aspherical lenses can be used as well.

[0044] Correction of the various lens aberrations: spherical, coma, astigmatism, curvature of field and distortion can be done as for normal lenses and objectives with the advantage that thick lenses, especially axial gradient index lenses, and numerous lenses can be used without or almost without increasing the effective lens height. Such an increase of the effective lens height depends on the folding angle between the front lens group and the back lens group.

[0045] The back lens group may include one or more filters.

Reflective Element

[0046] According to the invention, the lens system comprises a reflective element folding the first optical axis into the second optical axis in an angle a of less than 180 degrees whereby it is obtained that the optical information (luminous flux) received by the front lens group is transformed to the back lens group so that an image can be formed on the image recording device.

[0047] The reflective element can be any suitable reflective element known to the skilled person, e.g. a prism or a mirror.

[0048] In a preferred embodiment, the reflective element consists of a flat first surface mirror whereby the luminous flux is reflected without having to pass through a substrate.

[0049] The substrate for the flat first surface mirror should be chosen so that it performs well with the reflective

surface. It can be a rigid material such as glass, particularly float glass, but other materials such as plastic or metals such as aluminium can be used. In a particular embodiment, the reflective element consists of an aluminium substrate having a polished reflective surface.

[0050] In a preferred embodiment, the front lens group and the reflective element consist of a prism.

Additional Reflective Element

[0051] In another preferred embodiment, the lens system comprises an additional reflective element folding the second optical axis into the optical axis of the image recording device whereby a particular compact configuration of the lens system can be obtained.

[0052] The additional reflective element can be chosen as mentioned for the first reflective element.

[0053] In a preferred embodiment, the additional reflective element consists of a prism.

Aperture Stop

[0054] The aperture stop of the lens system can be designed in any suitable way known to the skilled person. It is preferred that the aperture stop is determined by a stop placed after the first reflective element, particularly placed in the back lens group.

Folding and Orientations of Optical Axes

[0055] According to the invention, the lens system is a folded lens system having the reflective element fold the first optical axis into the second optical axis in an angle a of less than 180 degrees whereby it is obtained that the lens system can be kept compact, particularly much more compact than that for non-folded lens systems of the prior art.

[0056] It is further obtained that relatively thick lenses can be used, especially in the back lens group whereby lenses of relatively non-fragile dimensions can be used, e.g. gradient index lenses (GRIN lenses), particularly axial GRIN lenses. Such lenses are available from Lightpath Technologies, Tuscon, Arizona, U.S.A.

[0057] Also, it is obtained that the back lens group may consist of several lenses whereby it is obtained that a better control of aberrations can be achieved compared to a back lens group consisting of few lenses. This is important when designing a high speed lens system, typically a lens system with a front lens group having a large diameter.

[0058] In a preferred embodiment, the first optical axis and the second optical axis form an angle equal to or less than 90 degrees whereby a particularly compact lens system can be obtained.

[0059] Also, in still another preferred embodiment, the second optical axis and the optical axis of the image recording device form an angle equal to or less than 90 degrees whereby a still more compact lens system can be obtained depending on the extent of the image recording device. If the image recording device is large, which is often the case, a more compact system is obtained.

[0060] The orientations of the optical axis can be designed for any suitable purposes. In a preferred embodiment, the first optical axis and the optical axis of the image recording device are substantially in the same plane.

[0061] Further, it is preferred that the first optical axis and the optical axis of the image recording device are substantially parallel.

S-Ratio

[0062] According to the invention the lens system has a ratio S of the optical system height H divided by the diameter D of the circumferential circle of the formed image less than 4, preferably equal to or less than 2.55, more preferred equal to or less than 1.7, most preferred equal to or less than 1.2; said optical system height H being the maximum projected distance on the first optical axis from any part of the optical system including lenses, filters, aperture stop, image recording device, and the body thereof.

[0063] As it can be seen from the expression, a small S-ratio will provide a compact optical system.

[0064] A particularly preferred optical system has a ratio S of 2,55 or less, whereby it is obtained that the lens system can form an image of a size appropriate for e.g. a high resolution 1/4" CCD (1" = 2,54 cm) and the entire optical system can be accommodated in the body of the image recording system having a height b that conforms with the PCMCIA type III standard.

[0065] For a "heavy duty" embodiment with increased wall thickness and a larger paraxial image height for easier alignment, a ratio S of 2,1 or less is preferred.

[0066] Another preferred optical system has a ratio S of 1,7 or less, whereby it is obtained that the high resolution optical system utilizing a 1/4" image recording device, e.g. a CCD, can be accommodated in the body of the image recording system having a height b of about 7 mm, which is desirable for keeping the image recording system in e.g.

a wallet or a small bag for carrying credit cards.

[0067] Still another preferred optical system has a ratio S of 1,2 or less, whereby it is obtained that the high resolution optical system utilizing a 1/4" image recording device, e.g. a CCD, can be accommodated in the body of the image recording system having a height b that conforms with the PCMCIA type II standard.

[0068] For a "heavy duty" embodiment with a better protection of the front lens, an S-ratio of 1 or less is preferred.

[0069] The S-ratio is not limited to the applications as pointed out here. Where appropriate systems can be designed with an S-ratio suitable for the application in question.

Height-ratio

[0070] It is particularly preferred that the height ratio of the effective lens height h and the effective focal length f of the lens system are less than 1.7, preferably less than 1.5, whereby particularly compact, flat configurations as compared to prior art high resolution lens systems can be obtained.

Receiving Optical Information Through a Broad Surface

[0071] According to the invention, the lens system receives the optical information through one of the broad surfaces of the body of the optical image recording system whereby it is obtained that the viewfinder is properly framed, i.e. it is easy to look through the viewfinder and see only the object to be imaged. As the height of the body can be very low, it is not appropriate to receive the optical information through a side of the body.

[0072] From an ergonomic point of view the side, stable placement of the viewfinder in front of the eye would be difficult to achieve. Furthermore, for such a system, the viewfinder will take up a lot of space.

[0073] Contrary to such a system, the optical image recording system according to the present invention will be very easy to hold still and to operate. No parts of it protrude from the user and it can be kept steady in one or two hands thereby allowing operation thereof in an ergonomically correct manner. For wall-mounted flat image recording systems, it is a must that the optical information is received through a broad surface.

Image Recording Device

[0074] According to the invention, the body accommodates an image recording device having a light sensitive area. Image recording devices may consist of any suitable device which is able to record the optical information formed into an image by the lens system in the form of a signal which can be processed in an image processing system.

[0075] It is preferred that the image recording device is a photosensitive electrical device, particularly a solid state image sensor such as a charge coupled device (CCD), a metallic oxide semiconductor (MOS), or similar.

[0076] When a solid state image sensor is used, the geometric distortion of the lens system can be electronically corrected whereby a large geometric distortion of the lens system can be allowed. This has the advantage that the front lens group can be made strongly refractive whereby the diameter of the last surface of the front lens group and the size of the first reflective element can be minimized, and consequently the height of the lens system can be reduced.

[0077] The aspect ratio of the image recording device can be chosen within wide limits provided the radius of the active field of the image recording device measured from the optical axis is within the real image height of the lens system. If the radius is larger, there will be "dead" pixels not being exposed to the formed image. Normally, an aspect ratio of 4/3 is used for a solid state image sensor, but an aspect ratio of e.g. 16/9 can also be used.

Optical Filter

[0078] The lens system may further comprise one or more optical filters which, according to the long back focus and folded lens system of the invention, can be incorporated in the body without increasing the effective lens height.

[0079] In a preferred embodiment, the lens system comprises an anti-aliasing filter inserted between the last lens in the back lens group and the image recording device.

[0080] It is preferred that the anti-aliasing filter is a blur filter placed between the back lens group and the image recording device whereby aliasing caused by the image recording device, e.g. a CCD, having a colour filter array on its surface and objects having a high degree of details can be reduced.

[0081] The blur filter can be made as known in the art. It can consist of one or more birefringent crystalline quartz plates having typically large thicknesses compared to the focal length of the optical system. Its design depends on the structure of the pixels and the colour filter array of the image recording device.

[0082] It is preferred that the filter has an optical axis parallel with the second optical axis of the optical system whereby it is obtained that the effective lens height can be kept small even if the filter is thick compared to the focal length.

[0083] The filters may be placed in any suitable position. In a preferred embodiment, e.g. in the form of an electronic camera as described above, the filter is placed between the lens system and the image recording device.

[0084] The filter can be several millimeters thick. However, if the filter is thick and positioned after the additional reflective element, it can necessitate a large effective lens height.

[0085] If the filter is relatively thin e.g. consists of only few elements, or if the back focus is very long, it is obtained that an additional reflective element can be inserted after the back lens group, preferably after the filter. Hereby it is further obtained that the second optical axis can be folded into the optical axis of the image recording device whereby image recording devices in standard housing can be used and they can be mounted directly onto e.g. a printed circuit board.

[0086] The blur filter can be combined with an IR-blocking filter or other filters or combinations thereof.

[0087] For optical image recording systems where a blur filter is not needed, e.g. an optical image recording system with a fixed aperture stop and a colour filter array pattern allowing rotational symmetric blurs generated by a defocusing of the lens system, the optical filter can consist of one or more evaporated filters whereby it is obtained that only very little space is required in order to accommodate the filter.

[0088] In this case the optical filter can be evaporated on a lens surface taking due care that the spectral characteristics of the filter vary with the angle of incidence. To reduce this effect, it is preferred that the filter is placed so that the principal rays are normal to the filter surface. In a preferred embodiment, an evaporated filter is applied to the concave surface of the first lens.

[0089] When a birefringent blur filter is used it is necessary to correct the aberrations introduced by the filter. These corrections are known to the skilled person.

Body

[0090] According to the invention, the body can be any suitable body having a configuration with low height and with broad surfaces through one of which surfaces the optical information is being received, which body can accommodate the optical image recording system, and which body can protect the optical image recording system both mechanically and optically from the outside.

[0091] In a suitable embodiment, the body consists of a rigid construction with a thin wall of suitable material such as moulded plastic, die casted light metal alloy or formed metal plate. The wall can also be of a composite material such as carbon fibre reinforced plastic resin whereby a particularly preferred light and mechanically strong body is achieved.

[0092] Further, in order to protect the optical image recording system from electro-static discharge and to ensure electromagnetic compatibility, the body can be made of or can include a conductive material such as e.g. carbon fibres.

[0093] Generally, the height of the body is less than 20 mm whereby it is obtained that the body has a sufficiently flat configuration for accommodation into slots of most commonly used dimensions in image processing systems.

[0094] In a particularly preferred embodiment, the height is less than or equal to 10,5 mm whereby the body height conforms with the PCMCIA TYPE III standard.

[0095] Most preferably the height is less than or equal to 5.0 mm, whereby the body height conforms with the PCMCIA TYPE II standard.

[0096] For insertion into a wallet, a height of max 7 mm is desired.

Storing, Transferring and Receiving Electronic Signals

[0097] The body of the optical image recording system may further comprise various accessories for focussing, white balance control, automatic gain control, etc. It may also contain a power supply, e.g. a battery.

[0098] In a preferred embodiment, the body further comprises means for storing electronic signals of control information for controlling the operation of the external device.

[0099] In a particular embodiment, it is preferred that the body comprises means for loading the control information into the external device whereby it is obtained that the operation of the external device, e.g. an image processing system not preset to process the optical images of the optical image recording system, can be controlled by the specific control information loaded into the external device.

[0100] Control information includes system operation software such as software for control of the image processing system and software for image processing.

[0101] Transmission of the electronic signals may be carried out in any suitable way known to the skilled person such as either by direct connection of the electric circuits of the optical image recording system with that of the processing system, or by wireless transmission/reception.

[0102] When direct connection is applied, it is preferred that the guidance of the connection be controlled. Therefore, in a preferred embodiment, the body further comprises guiding means for its guidance in a slot, groove or the like.

[0103] It is not necessary that the body is inserted into the image processing system. In an embodiment, a display screen is connected onto the body of the optical image recording system. This connection may be permanent or not, and the display screen may be integrally connected to the body.

[0104] Particularly, the embodiment of wireless transmission/reception has the advantage of avoiding costly measures to ensure the guidance of the connection of the optical image recording system and the processing system.

[0105] In a preferred embodiment, the means for transferring electronic signals comprises a wireless transmitter of analogue and/or digital transmission.

[0106] Also, the means for receiving electronic signals comprise a wireless receiver of analogue and/or digital transmission.

[0107] Wireless transmitter and receiver can be any such suitable devices known to the skilled person, e.g. radio transmitter/receiver or optical transmitter/receiver.

Optical Image recording and Processing System

[0108] In another aspect, it is the object of the present invention to provide an optical image recording and processing system for which optical information can easily be transferred from the optical image recording system to an associated processing system.

[0109] This object is fulfilled according to the invention by providing an optical image recording and processing system for the recording and processing of electrical signals of optical information and other information; said system comprising an optical image recording system according to the invention, wherein said means for transferring and receiving electronic signals consisting of a pair of connector devices having a database interface, wherein one connector device of said pair of connector devices is accommodated in the optical image recording system for direct connection to the other of said pair of connector devices accommodated in the image processing system.

[0110] In a preferred embodiment, the connector device of the optical image recording system is accommodated in the end face thereof whereby a particularly simple connection with multiple connections can be established and a parallel database for fast communication can be provided. Furthermore, the connector device is well protected against mechanical stress and it provides a good protection against electro-static discharge (ESD)

[0111] In a preferred embodiment, the image processing system accommodates the connector device in a slot whereby in a simple and safe way the accommodation and connection of the optical image recording system is ensured without having to use a cumbersome cable. The optical image recording system can be partly or fully inserted in the slot thereby ensuring that sensitive parts, e.g. the lens system, are protected against mechanical effects during connection with the image processing system.

[0112] Also, in a preferred embodiment, the optical image recording system and the slot of the processing system comprise guiding means for guiding their mutual connection whereby a safe connection is ensured.

[0113] Suitable image processing systems are known in the art. They include computers such as personal computers and lap top computers; telephones, mobile phones, and satellite phones; fax machines; printers; display screens, and video tape units, but are not limited thereto.

3. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0114]

Figs. 1A, 1B, and 1C show an optical image recording system according to prior art;

Figs. 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 4, and 5 show cross-sectional views and a top view of preferred optical image recording systems according to the present invention;

Fig. 6 shows a raytracing of the lens system according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention similar to that shown in Fig. 2A without the filter 27;

Fig. 7 shows a spot diagram of the lens system of the preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 shows a polychromatic diffraction modulation transfer function (MTF) for the lens system of the preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 9 shows the field curveture (A) and geometrical distortion (B) of the lens system of the preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 6;

Figs. 10A, 10B, and 10C show three views of a preferred embodiment of an image recording system according to the present invention;

Fig. 11 shows a preferred embodiment of the optical image recording system non-inserted into an image processing system;

Fig. 12 shows the preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 11 inserted into the image processing system also shown in Fig. 11;

Figs. 13A and 13B show a cross-sectional view of a preferred embodiment of the image recording system partly and completely inserted into an image processing system;

Figs. 14A, 14B, 14C, and 14D show a preferred embodiment of the means of guidance of the image recording system according to the present invention; and

Fig. 15 shows a block-diagramme of an embodiment of the image recording system and its connection to an image processing system;

4. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Prior Art

[0115] Fig. 1A shows a schematic top view of a broad surface of an optical image recording system according to prior art. The image recording system includes a flat body 10 with broad surfaces; a lens system 11, said lens system being demountable as illustrated in Figs. 1B and 1C showing end views from the line A-A; a two-dimensional image recording device 12; and a connector device 13.

[0116] The optical information is received by and transformed into an image by the lens system 11. The two-dimensional image recording device 12 transforms the optical information into electrical information that can be processed and stored in a semiconductor memory.

[0117] From the semiconductor memory the electrical information can be transferred to an image processing system through the connector device 13.

[0118] In Fig. 1B, the effective lens height h, the optical system height H, and the body height b are shown.

[0119] In order to make the entire image recording system have a flat configuration, it is necessary to demount the lens system 11 as illustrated in Fig. 1C.

Preferred Embodiment According to the Invention

[0120] Fig. 2A shows a cross-sectional view and Fig. 2B shows a top view of a preferred embodiment of an optical image recording system according to the present invention. It comprises a lens system comprising a front lens group 21; a back lens group 22; a reflective element 23; an additional reflective element 24; an aperture stop 25; and an optional filter 27. The optical image 26, having a circumferential circle of a diameter D, is formed by the lens system and transformed into electrical signals by the image recording device 25.

[0121] The optical image recording system further comprises a body 20 with broad surfaces 201 and 202 and a low height b, said body housing the lens system and the image recording device.

[0122] Contrary to Fig. 1, prior art, the lens system is accommodated in the body 20, whereby the optical image recording system at all times has a low height b and a robust structure. The optical system height H as well as the effective lens height h is smaller than the body height b.

[0123] The optical information is received through the front lens group 21 having the optical axis 211 and is then reflected by the reflective element 23 in an angle a into the optical axis 221 of the back lens group 22. The additional reflective element 24 reflects the unfocused image onto the light sensitive surface of the image recording device 25 having an optical axis 251.

[0124] In the preferred embodiment, the semifield angle of view is 33 degrees - a relatively wide field. In order to provide enough space for the reflective element 23 between the front lens group 21 and the back lens group 22, an inverted telephoto principle is chosen. The inverted telephoto principle further has the advantage that it provides a good standard of uniformity of image illumination and definition. Also, it provides space for optical filters.

[0125] The front lens group 21 is made out of one lens only, said lens being strongly dispersive. By having only one lens in the front lens group 21 and by letting said lens being strongly dispersive, the height of the front lens group and diameter of the last surface of the front lens group 21 is minized. Thereby, the height of the reflective element 23 is

minimized and consequently the height H of the optical system and the height b of the body 20 is minimized.

[0126] In the preferred embodiment the first lens in the front lens group 21 is made out of BAK50 which is a hard scratch-resistant glass type with good chemical and climatic resistance.

[0127] Other glass types or for instance plastic can be used for the lens system, but it should be recognized that this might have an influence on the performance. All the prescribed glass types used in the preferred embodiment of the present invention are available at Schott Glaswerke, Hattenbergstrasse 10, D-6500 Mainz, Germany.

[0128] The back lens group 22 is a collective member made out of four elements, one of which is an achromate. As the optical information received by the front lens group 21 is reflected in an angle a of less than 180 degrees by the reflective element 23, the length of the back lens group 22 does not, or only slightly, influence the height b of the body 20. Hence, it is possible to have a plurality of lenses in the back lens group 22 and a large relative aperture and obtain a good sharp image. Furthermore, it is possible to make use of relatively thick lenses and achromates like for example the first lens and the achromate in the back lens group 22.

[0129] The data of the lens system of the preferred embodiment of the present invention shown in Fig. 8 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Surface	Radius	Thickness	Glass	Diameter
Object	Infinity	1031		1268.761
1	88.62768	0.62491	BAK50	5.6685
2	3.08561	2.79169		4.4154
3 coordbrk		0		0
4	Infinity	0	Mirror	5.3371
5 coordbrk		-2.79169		0
6	-14.03706	-2.20807	BAFN8	3.7658
7	5.85567	-0.27864		3.5009
8	-2.89084	-0.67185	BALF5	2.8765
9	-20.0553	-0.05665		2.8079
10 Stop	Infinity	-0.17353		2.5691
11	18.94042	-0.62243	F6	2.5666
12	-2.68338	-0.19691		2.4485
13	-9.22977	-1.10781	SF4	2.4485
14	-2.39430	-0.77470	LAKN7	2.8706
15	7.23099	-3.85		2.8422
16 coordbrk		0		0
17	Infinity	0	Mirror	5.1236
18 coordbrk		1.95298		0
Image	Infinity	0		4.0656

Units: mm
Effective focal lenght f: 3.86
Aperture: F#2.8

[0130] The lens system has an S-ratio of 1,2 making it ideal for a "heavy duty" "wallet camera", and through about 13 % down scaling it is ideal for an image recording system with a body having a height b that conforms with the PCMCIA type II standard.

[0131] A skilled person can select the data and materials of the various lens elements and other components suitable for alternative designs, considering changes in performances.

[0132] The reflective elements 23 and 24 are in the preferred embodiment first surface mirrors. They can be replaced by prisms.

[0133] In an embodiment with SLR (Single Lens Reflex) function the additional reflective element can be replaced by a beam splitter, dividing the image 28 formed by the lens system into two images: one focusing on the image recording device 25, the other being transformed into a viewer as it is known in the art. In this way a zoom function can be established in a very flat design.

[0134] In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the image recording device 25 is a two-dimensional array CCD (Charge Coupled Device) image sensor. The optical image 28 formed by the lens system is transformed into electrical signals by the image recording device 25. These electrical signals can be processed and stored on a data storing device, typically a semiconductor memory.

[0135] Figs. 3A and 3B show the lens system and optical image recording device 25 in an embodiment with a non-rotary-symmetrical front lens group element and a decreased angle e. As the active part of the image recording device 25 in the preferred embodiment is rectangular, lenses far from the aperture stop 26 do not need to be rotary-symmetrical. In Fig. 3A this feature is used to decrease the angle e, whereby it is obtained that the effective lens height h of the lens system can be decreased, or that the length of the optical axis 251 from the reflective element 24 to the image recording device 25 can be increased without increasing the effective lens height h. This is important when utilizing a CCD (or other type of optical image recording device) in a housing 31 with walls being in higher level than the active part of the CCD. This is illustrated in Fig. 3A. By making the effective lens height h considerably smaller than the total height H of the optical system, it is possible to mount the CCD 25 directly on a printed circuit board 32, whereby the electronical part of the optical image recording system can be simplified and made more compact, since only one printed circuit board is required. Further, according to the general principle of "chips on board" technology, components 33 may be positioned on both sides of the printed circuit board 32 without increasing the total height H of the optical system and thereby the height b of the optical image recording system. This is illustrated in Fig. 3B.

[0136] Fig. 4 shows the lens system and image recording device in an embodiment with a U-shaped optical path from the front lens group 21 to the image recording device 25. As in Figs. 2 and 3 the optical information received by the front lens group 21 is reflected to the back lens group 22 by the reflective element 23. The image formed by the lens system is then reflected by the reflective element 24 to the image recording device 25.

[0137] The embodiment shown in Fig. 4 is especially useful in applications where the effective lens height h must be very small, and in applications with more than one lens in the front lens group 21.

[0138] When the length of the optical axis 211 from the front point of the first optical element having the optical axis 211 as its optical axis to the reflective element 23 is relatively long (due to a large front lens group), the embodiment shown in Fig. 4 can be used in order to minimize the total height H or in order to make it possible to utilize a CCD in a standard housing. Furthermore, a filter, e.g. a blur filter, can be inserted between the reflective element 24 and the image recording device 25.

[0139] Fig. 5 shows the lens system and image recording device 25 in an embodiment with only one reflective element 23. In this embodiment of the present invention the second reflective element 24 has been left out, whereby the number of components is reduced and the lens system is simplified.

[0140] This preferred embodiment of the present invention allows the image recording device 25 to be thick in the direction of the optical axis 221. For applications where a good cooling of the image recording device 25 is desirable, e.g. under low-light conditions requiring a large signal-to-noise ratio, the embodiment shown in Fig. 5 can be used. It provides space on the back of the image recording device 25 for arrangements of one or more cooling devices such as e.g. heat sinks, cooling fans or peltier elements. Because of the long back focus and the omission of the second reflective element 24, the embodiment further provides space for optical filters 27 of a considerable thickness between the last lens in the back lens group 22 and the optical image recording device 25. Depending on the image recording device 25, a birefringent blur filter will usually provide a better image quality. This embodiment of the present invention provides space for a multiple plate birefringent blur filter for improved image quality. Due to a choice of the folding angle e, the distance in the direction of the optical axis 211 from the outer surface 201 of the body 20 to the center of the image recording device 25 can be chosen to be close to half the body height b of the body 20. In this way the image recording device 25 can utilize the total available height inside the body 20 and hence the size of the image recording device 25 can be maximized, whereby optimum resolution and sensitivity is ensured.

[0141] Fig. 6 shows a raytracing of the lens system according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The raytracing is shown with the optical axis 211, 221 and 251 in the paper plane and an aperture F#: 2.8.

[0142] Fig. 7 shows a spot diagram of the lens system of the preferred embodiment shown in fig. 6. Four fields are shown: A, B, C and D. The data for the four fields are as shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Field	A	B	C	D
Object	0.00	13.09	26.18	-26.18

Table 2 (continued)

Field	A	B	C	D
(deg.)	0.00	16.08	20.12	-20.12
Image (mm)	0.00 0.00	0.80 0.69	1.76 1.31	-1.76 -1.31
RMS radius (micron)	1.288	1.615	1.462	1.454
Geometrical radius (micron)	2.934	4.878	5.182	4.066

Reference: Chief ray.

The length L of the scale bar is 20 micron.

[0143] The RMS radius is the root mean square radius of the spot. No diffraction is considered in these calculations. The analysis has been made by using the optical design program Zemax v.2.8 and v.4.0 from Focus Software Inc., P. O.Box 18228, Tucson, AZ 85731, USA.

[0144] Fig. 8 shows a polychromatic diffraction modulation transfer function (MTF) for the lens system of the preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 6 and at full aperture. The MTF is shown for four fields: A, B, C and D. The fields are the same as in fig. 7. DL is the diffraction limit. The Y-axis is the contrast of an image of a sinusoidal grating object. The X-axis is the spatial frequency in cycles per millimeter in the imaged grating.

[0145] Fig. 9 shows the field curvature (A) and geometrical distortion (B) of the lens system of the preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 6. The field curvature plot shows the distance from the actual image plane to the paraxial image plane as a function of the field angle. The X-axis is the field curvature in millimeters. Full Y-axis equals 63 degree full field of view. Tangential (T) and Sagital (S) focal lines are shown for three different wavelengths: 0,486 microns, 0,588 microns and 0,656 microns.

[0146] For the geometrical distortion a full Y-axis equals 63 degree full field of view. The units on the X-axis is in percent.

[0147] Figs. 10A, 10B, and 10C show three views of a preferred embodiment of an image recording system according to the present invention. In this preferred embodiment the body 20 is card-shaped, whereby it can be kept in a wallet or a small handbag for carrying credit cards. Furthermore it comprises a connector device 1001 having connector pins 1003, and the body 20 is provided with means of guidance 1004, whereby it is possible to insert and connect the optical image recording system in the slot of an image processing system. The optical information is received and formed into an image by the lens system as described for the embodiment shown in Figs. 2A and 2B. The image recording device 25 transforms the optical information into electrical information which is stored in the solid state memory 1002. In the preferred embodiment this memory is demountable and replaceable. The solid state memory is a flash memory as it is known in the art. Other kinds of memory devices can be used as well. The broad surfaces 201 and 202 makes it possible to use one or more PCB's (Printed Circuit Boards) for the mounting of the electronical circuits and components necessary for controlling the image recording device 25 and for processing the electrical information from the image recording device 25. Furthermore, the broad surfaces 201 and 202 make it possible to provide the optical image recording system with an effective and "easy to use" viewer 1006 for pointing out the object to be recorded. The optical image recording system also comprises a shutter 1007 for activating the image recording system. By the use of polarisation keys 1005 it is obtained that the image recording system is not reversed when inserted into an image processing system. The polarization keys also make it possible to ensure that the image recording system can only be inserted into image processing systems and chargers having the correct voltage and pin configuration. The means of guidance 1004 helps inserting the image recording system in the mating image processing system, charger or the like. It also means that the body 20 can have many various designs, sizes and shapes and can still easily be inserted into the mating unit. In this way it is possible to add or subtract features and obtain a flexible design platform within the same "frame" provided by the means of guidance 1004. The connector pins 1003 of the connector device 1001 are housed inside the connector device 1001. They are hereby protected from mechanical and electrical stress such as electrostatic discharges that can otherwise damage the sensitive electronics inside the optical image recording systems.

[0148] Fig. 11 shows the optical image recording system 1000 non-inserted into the image processing system 1100. The means of guidance 1004 (the hatched parts) of the image recording system 1000 mates the means of guidance 1101 of the image processing system 1100 and ensures a safe and easy connection of the two systems.

[0149] Fig. 12 shows the optical image recording system 1000 inserted into the image processing system 1100. When the two systems are connected, they appear in the preferred embodiment of the present invention as one single unit.

[0150] Figs. 13A and 13B show a cross-sectional view of a preferred embodiment of the image recording device 1000 partly and completely inserted into the image processing system 1100. The image processing system 1100 com-

prises a connector 1301 and polarization keys 1302 mating the connector 1001 and the polarization keys 1005 of the image recording system 1000.

[0151] Figs. 14A, 14B, 14C, and 14D show a preferred embodiment of the means of guidance 1004 of the image recording system according to the present invention. The hatched parts on the body 20 are the preferred embodiment of the means of guidance 1004. It stretches all along the side of the body 20 whereby a good guidance in the total length of the body 20 of the image recording system is obtained. Furthermore, especially around the connector device 1001, a good guidance is obtained. In this way it is possible in the preferred embodiment to utilize small and fragile connector pins in the connector devices 1001 and 1301. Hence a large number of connector pins can be used and a fast parallel data bus can be formed.

[0152] Fig. 15 shows a block-diagram of an embodiment of the image recording device and its connection to an image processing system. The optical information is received through the lens 1501 and formed into an image recorded by the image recording device 25. The electrical information is then passed on to a CCD drive section 1502 and a signal processing section 1503, as it is known in the art. The output signal is transformed to digital form via an A/D (Analog/Digital) converter 1504. The database 1505 exchanges information between each section of the image recording system. Image processing software for the image processing system 1100 is stored in the memory 1506 and can be transferred to the image processing system 1100 when the image recording system 1000 is connected thereto either by wire or wireless. In this way it is obtained that data from the image recording system can be processed on any image processing system, provided the image processing system comprises a mating connector device and/or a received transmitter device and an operating system capable of operating the software provided by the image recording system.

[0153] Further, signal processing and correction of geometrical distortion introduced by the lens system 1501 can be done in the processing block 1508, whereafter the data are compressed in the data compressor 1509. The data can then be stored in the memory 1002. An optional buffer memory 1507 ensures that data from the A/D converter 1504 can be temporarily stored before they are processed in 1508 and data compressed in 1509.

[0154] Data stored in the memory 1002 can be transferred to the image processing system 1100 via the database controller 1505 and the connector devices 1001 and 1301. The data are processed in the image and data processing device 1510.

Hence processing including correction of geometrical distortion does not have to take place in the image recording system 1000, but can very well be done in the image processing system 1100.

[0155] The structure of the image recording system and the image processing system can be altered and designed differently from what is known in the art, just as a beam-splitting prism can be inserted between the lens 1501 and the image recording device 25, whereby three separate imagers R (Red), G (Green) and B (Blue) can be used.

Claims

1. An optical image recording system for electronic recording of optical information, said optical image recording system comprising
   a lens system (21,22,23) having a front lens group (21) and a back lens group (22), and a body (20);
   said body having a configuration of low height (b) and with opposed broad surfaces (201,202) joined by narrower faces, one of said broad surfaces being adapted to receive the optical information;
   said body accommodating an image recording device (25) having a light sensitive area, a memory, and means for transferring and receiving electronic signals;
   CHARACTERIZED in
   that the front lens group (21) receiving the optical information through said one broad surface has a first optical axis (211), the back lens group (22) consisting of one or more lenses has a second optical axis (221), and a first reflective element (23) folds the first optical axis (211) into the second optical axis (221) at an angle (e) of less than 180 degrees;
   that said lens system has a ratio (S) of the optical system height (H) divided by the diameter (D) of the circumferential circle of the formed image (28) less than 4, wherein said optical system height (H) is the maximum projected distance on the first optical axis between any point of the optical system including lenses, filters, aperture stop, and the image recording device;
   and in that said body height (b) is such that said optical image recording system can be accommodated in a compact, flat camera which can be kept in a wallet or a small handbag designed for carrying credit cards.

2. A system according to claim 1, wherein the lens system comprises an additional reflective element (24) folding the second optical axis (221) into the optical axis (251) of the image recording device.

3. A system according to claims 1 and 2, wherein the first optical axis (211) and the second optical axis (221) form an angle (e) equal to or less than 90 degrees.

4. A system according to claims 1-3, wherein the second optical axis (221) and the optical axis (251) of the image recording device form an angle equal to or less than 90 degrees.

5. A system according to claims 1-4, wherein the first optical axis (211) and the optical axis (251) of the image-recording device are substantially in the same plane.

6. A system according to claims 1-5, wherein the first optical axis (211) and the optical axis (251) of the image-recording device are substantially parallel.

7. A system according to claim 1, wherein the image-recording device is a charge coupled device.

8. A system according to claim 1, wherein the lens system has a ratio (S) of the optical system height (H) divided by the diameter (D) of the circumferential circle of the formed image (28) equal to or less than 2.55, more preferred equal to or less than 1.7, most preferred less than 1.2.

9. A system according to claim 1, wherein the height ratio of the effective lens height (h) and the effective focal length (f) of the lens system is less than 1.7, preferably less than 1.5.

10. A system according to claims 1-9, wherein the height of said body is less than 20 mm, preferably less than or equal to 10.5 mm, more preferably less than or equal to 7 mm, most preferably less than or equal to 5 mm.

11. A system according to claims 1-10, wherein the front lens group (21) and the first reflective element (23) are replaced by a prism.

12. A system according to claims 2-11 wherein the additional reflective element (24) is replaced by a prism.

13. A system according to claims 1-12, wherein the aperture stop of the lens system is determined by a step (26) placed after the first reflective element, particularly placed in the back lens group (22).

14. A system according to claims 1-13, wherein said memory and means for transferring and receiving electronic signals comprises means for storing, transferring and receiving electronic signals of other information than optical information to and from an external device.

15. A system according to claim 14, wherein the means for transferring and receiving electronic signals comprises a connector device (1001) having a data bus interface.

16. A system according to claim 15, wherein the connector device is accommodated in an end face of said body.

17. A system according to claim 14, wherein the storage means for storing the electronic signals consists of an exchangeable memory (1002).

18. A system according to claims 1-17, wherein the body further comprises means for storing electronic signals of control information for controlling the operation of the external device.

19. A system according to claim 19, which comprises means for loading the control information into the external device.

20. A system according to claims 14-19, wherein the means for transferring electronic signals comprise a wireless transmitter of analogue and/or digital transmission.

21. A system according to claims 14-19, wherein the means for receiving electronic signals comprise a wireless receiver of analogue and/or digital transmission.

22. A system according to claims 1-21, wherein said body further comprises guiding means for its guidance in a slot.

23. An optical image recording and processing system for recording and processing of electrical signals of optical

information and other information; said system comprising an optical image recording system according to any one of claims 1-22; wherein said means for transferring and receiving electronic signals consist of a pair of connector devices (1001,1301) having a data bus interface, wherein one connector device (1001) of said pair of connector devices is accommodated in the optical image recording system for direct connection to the other of said pair of connector devices (1301) accommodated in the image processing system.

24. A system according to claim 23, wherein the connector device of the optical image recording system is accommodated in the end face thereof.

25. A system according to claims 23-24, wherein the image processing system accommodates the connector device (1301) in a slot (1102).

26. A system according to claims 23-25, wherein the optical image recording system and the processing system comprise guiding means (1004,1101) for guiding their mutual connection.

27. A system according to any one of the preceding claims and under conditions of a small field angle of view and a focal length long enough to receive extreme rays entering the system, wherein the front lens group is replaced by an optical window.

Patentansprüche

1. Optisches Bildaufnahmesystem zum elektronischen Aufnehmen optischer Daten, wobei das optische Bildaufnahmesystem folgendes umfasst:

ein Linsensystem (21, 22, 23) mit einer vorderen Linsengruppe (21) und einer hinteren Linsengruppe (22) und einen Körper (20);

wobei der Körper eine Konfiguration mit geringer Höhe (b) hat und breite Flächen (201, 202) anbietet, die durch schmalere Endflächen verbunden sind, und eine Öffnung in einer der breiten Flächen, durch welche die optischen Daten empfangen werden, wobei der Körper im Bildaufnahmegerät (25) aufnimmt, das eine lichtempfindliche Zone, einen Speicher und Mittel zur Übertragung und zum Empfangen elektronischer Signale bereitstellt;
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass
das Linsensystem komplett im Körper untergebracht ist;
dass die vordere Linsengruppe (21) durch die Öffnung gesehen eine erste optische Achse (211) aufweist, und dass die hintere Linsengruppe (22) aus einer oder mehreren Linsen besteht und eine zweite optische Achse (221) bereitstellt, wobei ein erstes reflektierendes Element (23) die erste optische Achse (211) im Winkel (e) von weniger als 180 Grad in die zweite optische Achse (221) faltet; und
dass das Linsensystem ein Verhältnis (S) der Höhe des optischen Systems (H) gestalt durch den Durchmesser (D) des Umrisses des gebildeten Bilds (28) aufweist, das kleiner ist als 4, und wobei die Höhe (H) des optischen Systems die maximale projizierte Entfernung auf der ersten optischen Achse zwischen jedem beliebigen Punkt des optischen Systems inklusive Linsen, Filter, Blende und dem Bildaufnahmegerät ist,
und dass die Höhe (b) so hergestellt ist, dass das optische Bildaufnahmesystem in eine kompakte, flache Kamera passt, die man in einer Brieftasche oder einer kleinen Handtasche tragen kann, die für Kreditkarten bestimmt sind.

2. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Linsensystem ein zusätzliches reflektierendes Element (24) umfasst, das die zweite optische Achse (221) in die optische Achse (251) des Bildaufnahmegeräts faltet.

3. System nach den Ansprüchen 1 und 2, wobei die erste optische Achse (211) und die zweite optische Achse (221) einen Winkel (e) bilden, der kleiner oder gleich 90 Grad ist.

4. System nach den Ansprüchen 1 bis 3, wobei die zweite optische Achse (221) und die optische Achse (251) des Bildaufnahmegeräts einen Winkel bilden, der kleiner oder gleich 90 Grad ist.

5. System nach den Ansprüchen 1 bis 4, wobei die erste optische Achse (211) und die optische Achse (251) des Bildaufnahmegeräts im Wesentlichen in der gleichen Ebene liegen.

6. System nach den Ansprüchen 1 bis 5, wobei die erste optische Achse (211) und die optische Achse (251) des Bildaufnahmegeräts im Wesentlichen parallel zueinander liegen.

7. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Bildaufnahmegerät ein ladungsgekoppeltes Gerät ist.

8. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Linsensystem ein Verhältnis (S) der Höhe (H) des optischen Systems gestalt durch den Durchmesser (D) des Umkreises des gebildeten Bilds (28) hat, das kleiner oder gleich 2,56 ist und vorzugsweise kleiner oder gleich 1,7, und insbesondere kleiner als 1,2.

9. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Höhenverhältnis der effektiven Linsenhöhe (h) und der effektiven Brennweite (F) des Linsensystems kleiner ist als 1,7, vorzugsweise kleiner als 1,5.

10. System nach den Ansprüchen 1 bis 9, wobei die Höhe des Körpers kleiner ist als 20 mm, vorzugsweise kleiner oder gleich 10,5 mm, insbesondere kleiner oder gleich 7 mm, insbesondere kleiner oder gleich 5 mm.

11. System nach den Ansprüchen 1 bis 10, wobei die vordere Linsengruppe und das erste reflektierende Element (23) durch ein Prisma ersetzt sind.

12. System nach den Ansprüchen 2 bis 11, wobei das zusätzliche reflektierende Element (24) durch ein Prisma ersetzt ist.

13. System nach den Ansprüchen 1 bis 12, wobei die Blende des Linsensystems durch eine Blende (26) definiert ist, die hinter dem ersten reflektierenden Element liegt, vorzugsweise in der hinteren Linsengruppe (22).

14. System nach den Ansprüchen 1 bis 13, wobei die Mittel zum Übertragen und zum Empfangen Mittel zum Speichern, Übertragen und Empfangen elektronischer Signale mit anderem Inhalt als optische Daten zu und von einem externen Gerät umfasst.

15. System nach Anspruch 14, wobei die Mittel zum Übertragen und Empfangen elektronischer Signale ein Ansteckgerät (1001) mit einer Datenbusschnittstelle umfassen.

16. System nach Anspruch 15, wobei das Ansteckgerät in einer Endfläche des Körpers angeordnet ist.

17. System nach Anspruch 14, wobei die Speichermittel zum Speichern elektronischer Signale aus einem austauschbaren Speicher (1002) bestehen.

18. System nach den Ansprüchen 1 bis 17, wobei der Körper außerdem Mittel zum Speichern elektronischer Signale der Steuerdaten zum Steuern des Betriebs des externen Geräts umfasst.

19. System nach Anspruch 18, das Mittel zum Laden der Steuerdaten in das externe Gerät umfasst.

20. System nach den Ansprüchen 14 bis 19, wobei die Mittel zum Übertragen elektronischer Signale einen drahtlosen Sender zum analogen und/oder digitalen Übertragen umfassen.

21. System nach den Ansprüchen 14 bis 19, wobei die Mittel zum Empfangen elektronischer Signale einen drahtlosen Empfänger für die analoge und/oder digitale Übertragung umfassen.

22. System nach den Ansprüchen 1 bis 21, wobei der Körper außerdem Führungsmittel für sein Führen in einem Schlitz umfasst.

23. Optisches Bildaufnahme- und Verarbeitungssystem zum Aufnehmen und Verarbeiten elektronischer Signale mit optischen und anderen Daten, wobei das System ein optisches Bildaufnahmesystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 22 umfasst, wobei die Mittel zum Übertragen und Empfangen elektronischer Signale aus einem Paar Anschlussvorrichtungen (1001, 1301) mit einer Datenbusschnittstelle bestehen, wobei eine der Anschlussvorrichtungen (1001) des Paars Anschlussvorrichtungen in einem optischen Bildaufnahmesystem für den Direktanschluss an die andere Anschlussvorrichtung (1301) des Paars Anschlussvorrichtungen im Bildverarbeitungssystem angeordnet ist.

24. System nach Anspruch 23, wobei die Anschlussvorrichtung des optischen Bildaufnahmesystems in dessen End-

fläche angeordnet ist.

25. System nach den Ansprüchen 23 und 24, wobei das Bildaufnahmesystem die Anschlussvorrichtung (1301) in einem Schlitz [1102] aufnimmt.

26. System nach den Ansprüchen 1 bis 25, wobei das optische Bildaufnahmesystem und das Verarbeitungssystem Mittel (1004, 1101) zum Führen ihres Analogkens analsnander bereitstellen.

27. System nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche und unter Bedingungen eines kleinen Betrachtungsstichwinkels und einer fokalen Länge, die lang genug ist, um extreme Stoßen, die in das System eintreten, zu empfangen, worin die vordere Linsengruppe durch ein optisches Fenster ersetzt ist.

Revendications

1. Système d'enregistrement d'images optiques pour l'enregistrement électronique d'informations optiques, ledit système d'enregistrement d'images optiques comprenant :

un système de lentilles (21, 22, 23) ayant un groupe de lentilles avant (21), un groupe de lentilles arrière (22) et un corps (20) ;
ledit corps ayant une configuration de faible hauteur (b), des surfaces larges en opposition (201, 202) jointes par des surfaces terminales, une ouverture dans une desdites surfaces larges par laquelle lesdites informations optiques sont reçues, ledit corps recevant un dispositif d'enregistrement d'images (25) ayant une zone photosensible, une mémoire et des moyens pour transférer et recevoir des signaux électroniques ;

CARACTÉRISÉ

en ce que ledit système de lentilles est entièrement logé dans ledit corps ;
en ce que le groupe de lentilles avant (21) placé face à ladite ouverture a un premier axe optique (211), le groupe de lentilles arrière (22) constatant en une ou plusieurs lentilles a un second axe optique (221), et un premier élément réfléchissant (23) dévie le premier axe optique (211) dans le second axe optique (221) selon un angle (e) de moins de 180 degrés ; et
en ce que ledit système de lentilles est tel que le rapport (S) de la hauteur du système optique (H) divisée par le diamètre (D) de la circonférence de l'image formée (28) est inférieur à 4, dans lequel ladite hauteur du système optique (H) est la distance projetée maximale sur le premier axe optique entre n'importe quel point du système optique comprenant les lentilles, les filtres, le diaphragme d'ouverture et le dispositif d'enregistrement d'images ;
et en ce que ladite hauteur (b) est telle que ledit système d'enregistrement d'images optiques peut être logé dans un appareil photographique compact et plat, qui peut être rangé dans un portefeuille ou un petit sac à main conçus pour y ranger des cartes de crédit.

2. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le système de lentilles comprend un élément réfléchissant supplémentaire (24) déviant le second axe optique (221) dans l'axe optique (251) du dispositif d'enregistrement d'images.

3. Système selon les revendications 1 et 2, dans lequel le premier axe optique (211) et le second axe optique (221) forment un angle (e) inférieur ou égal à 90 degrés.

4. Système selon les revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel le second axe optique (221) et l'axe optique (251) du dispositif d'enregistrement d'images forment un angle inférieur ou égal à 90 degrés.

5. Système selon les revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel le premier axe optique (211) et l'axe optique (251) du dispositif d'enregistrement d'image sont en grande partie sur le même plan.

6. Système selon les revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel le premier axe optique (211) et l'axe optique (251) du dispositif d'enregistrement d'images sont en grande partie parallèles.

7. Système selon le revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif d'enregistrement d'image est un dispositif à couplage de charge.

8. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le système de lentilles est tel que le rapport (S) de la hauteur du système optique (H) divisée par le diamètre (D) de la circonférence de l'image formée (28) est inférieur ou égal à 2,55, de préférence inférieur ou égal à 1,7, si possible inférieur à 1,2.

9. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le rapport de hauteur de la hauteur effective des lentilles (h) et de la focale effective (f) du système de lentilles est inférieur à 1,7, de préférence inférieur à 1,5.

10. Système selon les revendications 1 à 9, dans lequel la hauteur dudit corps est inférieure à 20 mm, de préférence inférieure ou égale à 10,6 mm, préférablement inférieure ou égale à 7 mm, si possible inférieure ou égale à 6 mm.

11. Système selon les revendications 1 à 10, dans lequel le premier élément réfléchissant (23) est remplacé par un prisme.

12. Système selon les revendications 2 à 11, dans lequel l'élément réfléchissant supplémentaire (24) est remplacé par un prisme.

13. Système selon les revendications 1 à 12, dans lequel le diaphragme d'ouverture du système de lentilles est déterminé par un diaphragme d'ouverture (26) placé après le premier élément réfléchissant, en particulier placé dans le groupe de lentilles arrière (22).

14. Système selon les revendications 1 à 13, dans lequel lesdits moyens de transfert et de réception comprennent des moyens pour stocker, transférer et recevoir des signaux électroniques d'informations autres que des informations optiques à destination et en provenance d'un dispositif externe.

15. Système selon la revendication 14, dans lequel les moyens pour transférer et recevoir des signaux électroniques comprennent un dispositif de connexion (1001) ayant une interface de bus de données.

16. Système selon le revendication 15, dans lequel le dispositif de connexion est logé dans une surface terminale dudit corps.

17. Système selon la revendication 14, dans lequel les moyens de stockage pour stocker les signaux électroniques constatent en une mémoire interchangeable (1002).

18. Système selon les revendications 1 à 17, dans lequel le corps comprend en outre des moyens pour stocker des signaux électroniques d'informations de commande pour commander le fonctionnement du dispositif externe.

19. Système selon la revendication 18, qui comprend des moyens pour charger les informations de commande dans le dispositif externe.

20. Système selon les revendications 14 à 19, dans lequel les moyens pour transférer des signaux électroniques comprennent un émetteur sans fil analogique et/ou numérique.

21. Système selon les revendications 14 à 19, dans lequel les moyens pour recevoir des signaux électroniques comprennent un récepteur sans fil analogique et/ou numérique.

22. Système selon les revendications 1 à 21, dans lequel ledit corps comprend en outre des moyens de guidage pour le guider dans une fente.

23. Système d'enregistrement et de traitement d'images optiques pour enregistrer et traiter des signaux électriques d'informations optiques et autres informations ; ledit système comprenant un système d'enregistrement d'images optiques selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 22 ; dans lequel lesdits moyens pour transférer et recevoir des signaux électroniques constatent en deux dispositifs de connexion (1001, 1301) ayant une interface de bus de données, dans lequel un dispositif de connexion (1001) desdits deux dispositifs de connexion est logé dans le système d'enregistrement d'images optiques pour être directement connecté à l'autre desdits deux dispositifs de connexion (1301) logé dans le système de traitement d'images.

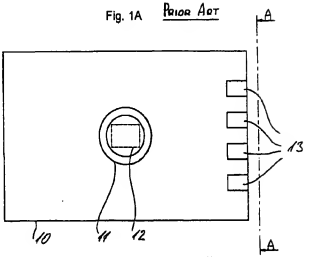
24. Système selon la revendication 23, dans lequel le dispositif de connexion du système d'enregistrement d'images optiques est logé dans la surface terminale de ce dernier.

25. Système selon les revendications 23 à 24, dans lequel le système de traitement d'images reçoit le dispositif de connexion (1301) dans une fente (1102).

26. Système selon les revendications 23 à 25, dans lequel le système d'enregistrement d'images optiques et le système de traitement comprennent des moyens de guidage (1004, 1101) pour guider leur connexion mutuelle.

27. Système selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes et sous les conditions d'un petit angle de vue du champ et d'une focale assez longue pour recevoir des rayons extrêmes entrant dans le système, dans lequel le groupe de lentilles avant est remplacé par une fenêtre optique.

Fig. 1A PRIOR ART



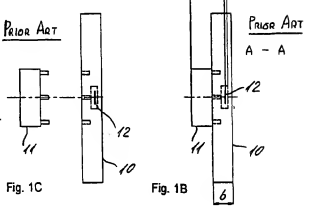
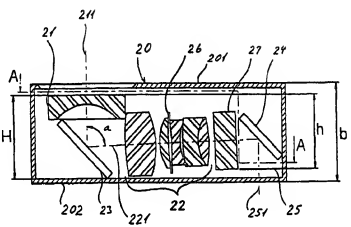


Fig. 1C

Fig. 1B

Fig. 2A



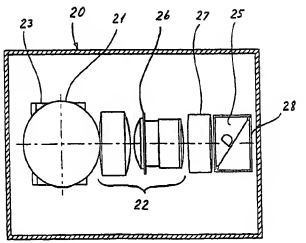


Fig. 2B A - A

Fig. 3A

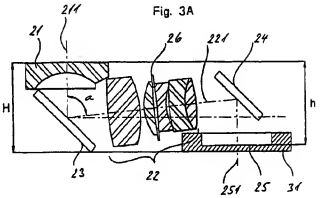


Fig. 3B

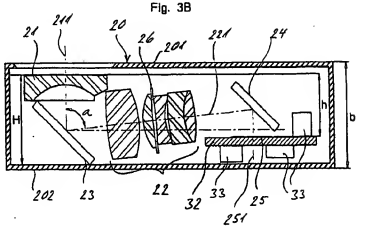


Fig. 4

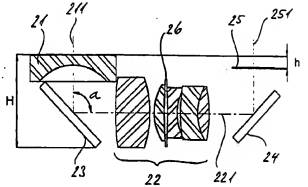


Fig. 5

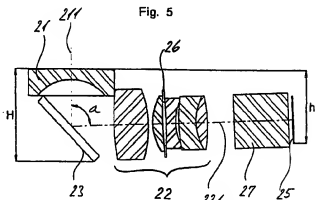


Fig. 6

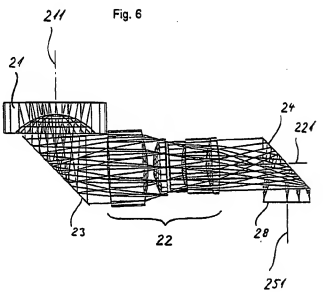


Fig. 7

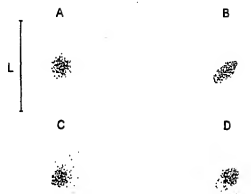
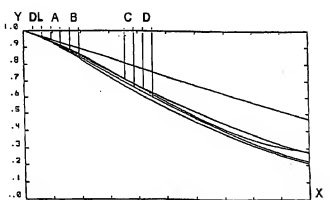


Fig. 8



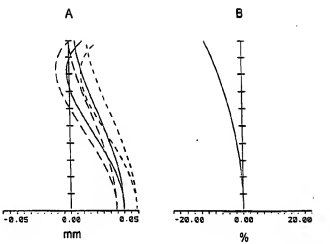
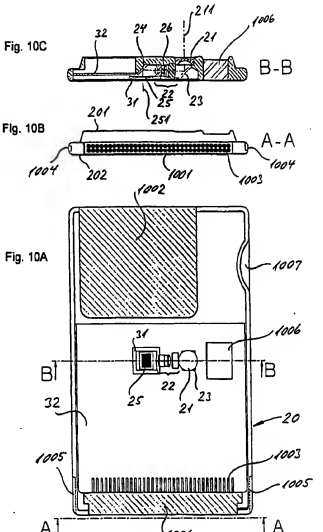


Fig. 9



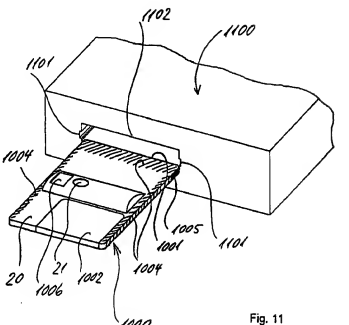


Fig. 11

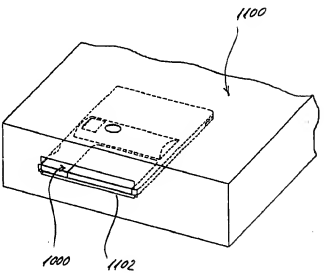


Fig. 12

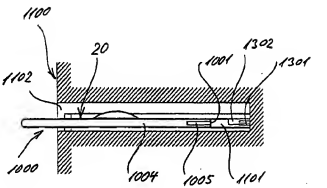


Fig. 13B

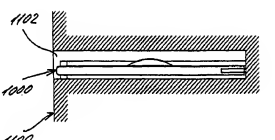


Fig. 13A

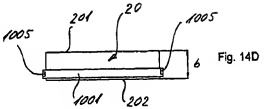


Fig. 14D

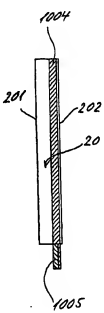


Fig. 14B

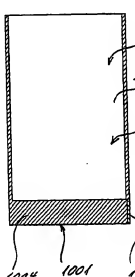


Fig. 14A

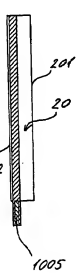


Fig. 14C

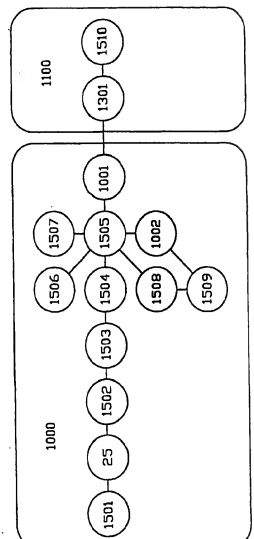


Fig. 15